

On the Copper Coins of the Súrí Dynasty.—By DR. A. F. RUDOLF HOERNLE.
(With three Plates.)

Early in 1889 a large hoard of 8,950 copper coins was discovered in a field, about 30 or 40 yards to the east of the old and ruined fort (*koṭ*) of Muḥammad Amín, which lies within the boundaries of the city of Jalandhar in the Panjáb.*

Out of this hoard 1004 specimens were forwarded to me by the Deputy Commissioner of Jalandhar, for the usual examination and report to Government on such treasure troves.

A careful examination proved that most of the coins were of Sher Sháh and Islám Sháh; only a comparatively very small portion belonged to Muḥammad 'Adil Sháh. The numbers are: of Sher Sháh 738, of Islám Sháh 234, and of Muḥammad 'Adil Sháh 32. This, however, does not show the exact proportions. At first 504 coins were sent to me; among these there were about 240 coins of Sher Sháh and the rest of Islám and Muḥammad. The next batch of 500 coins were all of Sher Sháh, especially selected for me. The real proportion of the coins of the three kings in the hoard, therefore, is respectively about 48, 46 and 6 per cent.

Among Sher Sháh's and Islám Sháh's coins I found a very large variety; especially among the coins of the former king; and as hitherto but very little has been made known of the Súrí copper coinage, I have, in this paper, endeavoured to put together the results of my examination in some detail. The most representative of the different varieties are figured in the accompanying plates.

About the silver coinage of the Súrí dynasty a good deal of information has been published; especially by Mr. C. J. Rodgers in his papers in the *Indian Antiquary*, vol. XVII (for 1888), and in this Journal, vol. XLIX, LII, and LV; by Mr. Thomas in his *Chronicles of the Pathán Kings of Delhi*, by Marsden in his *Numismata Orientalia* and by Mr. Gibbs in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. V, (3rd Series), p. 225. But the only notices of Súrí copper coins, that I am aware of, occur in Thomas' *Chronicles*, pp. 402 and 403, where he describes two types of Sher Sháh's dáms, of which one is figured. Of this figured type, Mr. Rodgers has published two other mints in this Journal, vol. XLIX, p. 210. On p. 413 of the *Chronicles* are mentioned a dām and two smaller denominations of Islám's copper coins, but none is figured. On pp. 416, 417, *ibidem*, are noted a dām of Muḥammad 'Adil, and a smaller denomination of Ibráhím and Sikandar, without any figures; but Mr. Rodgers has

* See letter of the Deputy Commissioner of Jalandhar, No. 681, dated 21st May 1889.

published in this Journal, vol. LV, p. 184 (Pl. VIII, fig. 4, 5), figures of a *dám* of Ibráhím as well as of a *dám* of Sikandar.

All the coins of the hoard, which I am now going to describe, are *dáms*. There is not a single one of a lower denomination among them.

The copper coinage of the Súri Dynasty is distinguished by a strange circumstance, which, if it has been noticed, has never been explained. Nor am I able myself to offer any satisfactory explanation. The manual and artistic execution in the majority of specimens, especially of Shér Sháh, is remarkably good, so as to give the impression that the dye-sinker must have been quite familiar with the Arabic or Persiau characters which he engraved. Yet the legends are disfigured by the grossest blunders, indicating great ignorance of the language in which they are composed. Thus on the obverse the legend which ought to run *فريد الدين و الدنيا* or *فريد الدنيا و الدين* commonly exhibits the following form *فريد الدين الدنيا*. The ن (*nún*) of *ad-dinán* is generally placed across the top of the ا (*alif*) of ن (*ná*). It may be seen in the obv. margin of fig. 2, and on the face of figs. 13, 29, 38. In fig. 17, ن is placed by the side of ن in the usual fashion. Occasionally the correct phrase is met with, or at least what closely approaches to it; as in figs. 14, 15 where we have *الدنيا و الدين*. On Islám Sháh's coins occasionally another blunder is met with, *viz.*, the form *الدين الدين* as seen clearly on fig. 28. A clue to the origin of the blunder seems to be afforded by the obv. of fig. 15. Here we have the phrase given correctly, except that a dot is placed over *dunyá*, thus *الدنا و الدين*. It is easy to see how ن with a dot over it, might come to be mistaken for ن (*i. e.*, *ين*), and that thus the phrase (*الدين الدين*), as seen on Islám's coins, would arise. The first word *الدنيا* having been changed to *الدين*, the second word *الدين* was, by some not quite intelligible process of reasoning, or rather un-reasoning, changed to *الدنان* and the intermediate و was omitted. The phrases *الدين الدين* or *الدين الدنان* are absolutely unmeaning. The word *الدنان* might be read *ad-dinán*, as a sort of hybrid plural form of *din* 'a day'; but even granting such a form, the phrase would make no sense.

Another curious blunder is very common in the legend of the obverse area of some coins. The legend ought to run *في عهد الامير الحامي*. Instead of this form, we very often find the following *في عهد الميرة الحامي*, or *في عهد الميرة الحامائي*, or sometimes even *في عهد الميرة الحاملي مي*. These forms give absolutely no sense; *almírah* is nonsense;

and *al-hámílí*, as the other word has sometimes been read,* is equally unintelligible. The error may possibly have arisen in this way (see fig. 8): the draftsman of the inscription had written the *alif* and *lám* of *al-hámílí* with elongated up-strokes, reaching up to *fi'ahad*; by the side of them he had written *nír* (میر) and after it *al-a* (الا); thus

فے عہد
 میر
 الاحامی

But the ignorant dye-sinker copied it in the senseless fashion as seen on the coins. The correct form الاحامی, however, is not uncommon, see figs. 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

There are occasionally other blunders of a less striking description, which the reader will easily observe for himself. Some apparent blunders of this kind may be due to the fact, that sometimes the size of the coin was too small to take in the whole legend cut on the dye.

DÁMS OF SHER SHÁH.

Sher Sháh, Faridu-d-dín, reigned from A. H. 947-952, or A. D. 1540-1545.

Ist Type; square areas with inscribed sectional margins, on both obverse and reverse.

1, *Variety*: area inscriptions, as on Nos. 356 and 357 of Thomas' *Chronicles*.

a, Subvariety: date on obverse area,† as in No. 356. The legends are as given in Chron., p. 402, except that the reverse margin reads in full ابوالمظفر حمد الله ملكه وسلطانه. The last two words ملكه و سلطانه are lost in Mr. Thomas' specimen. The dates and mints vary greatly. The following mints occur in the hoard: Gwáliyár, 94 specimens; Agra 51, Alwar 44, Shírgarh 60, Sambhal 19. A coin of Agra is figured in Thomas' *Chron.*, pl. V, fig. 185; Mr. Rodgers has figured Alwar and Sambhal in this Journal, vol. XLIX, pl. XVIIIa, figs. 3, 4. I now give a figure of Gwáliyár, mainly to show the last word سلطانه of the marginal inscription; see Plato III, fig. 1.

b, Subvariety: date on obverse margin, as on No. 357 of Thomas' *Chronicles*. Dates and mints again vary. The mints represented in the hoard are: Nárnól with 128 specimens, Hisár with 75, Kalpí with 20, Malot with 16, and Shírgarh with 3. No specimen of this subvariety has ever been figured. I give one of Kalpí, both sides, as it shows the

* So by Mr. Rodgers in a MS. list of coins, given to the Indian Museum by the Archæological Survey. I do not know what the word *al-hámílí* could mean; and even if it were admissible, it would not remove the difficulty of *almírah*.

† I call that the obverse which contain the legend *fi'ahad*, etc.

marginal legends comparatively well (Plate III, fig. 2). The obverse has on the top العادل, to right فريد ٩٥٠, bottom الدين, to left الدنان. The reverse reads: on top ابوالمظفر, to right خلد الله, bottom ملكه, left سلطانه. The several portions are not always arranged exactly in the same way in the different species of coins; but the whole legend is, I believe, always the same, and reads as given above. Further, the marginal legends are the same on all coins of both subvarieties; the only difference being, that in subvariety *a*, where the date is not in the margin but in the area, the space thus left vacant, is filled up with السلطان. Accordingly, the marginal legends of this class of Sher Sháh's coins (*viz.*, type I, variety 1), when fully preserved, run as follows, (and not as given in the *Chronicles*):

Obv. السلطان [العادل فريد الدنيا و الدين]
as-Sultán al-'Adíl Faridu-d-dunyá wa ud-dín.
Rev. ابوالمظفر خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه
Abul Muza'ffar Khallad Alláhu mulkahu wa saltánahu.

In subvariety *b*, the place of السلطان is occupied by the date.

Of *Malot*, being a new mint, I give a reverse, Plate III, fig. 3.

Of *Hisár*, there are two variations. In one, the date is placed to the right, in the other to left of في عهد. I give a figure of each; Plate III, fig. 4 has the date to the right; fig. 5 to the left; the date 951 A. H. in either case.

Of *Shirgarh* there are both subvarieties; some specimens have the date on the obverse area, others on the obverse margin; the latter are the much rarer kind. I give figures of both; Plate I, fig. 6 has the date on the obv. area, fig. 7 on the obverse margin to the right of fi-'ahad. Unfortunately the latter is a bad specimen, but the date (951) can just be recognized to the right of في عهد.

Variety 2. New. Legend on obv. area the same as in variety 1, but on rev. there is خلد الله instead of the mint name. The date is on the obv. margin. No mint is mentioned. Plate III, fig. 8 shows both sides:

<i>Obv., Area :</i>	في عهد	<i>Margin :</i>	above	العدل
	الميدرة		right	سنه ٩٥٠
	البحامنة*		below	الدين
			left	[الدنان]
<i>Rev., Area :</i>	س — ن	<i>Margin :</i>	above	[ابوالمظفر]
	شاه لطا		right	[ملكه]
	شير		below	خلد الله
	خلد الله		left	[و سلطانه]

Variety 3. New. Legend on obverse area nearly the same as on variety 1, except that it has امير for الامير; but in rev. area there is ابوالمظفر instead of the mint name. The date is on the obverse area. No mint is mentioned. See Plate III, fig. 9. Of this variety there are three specimens, of which one shows the obv. legend in a slightly different form; as shown in Plate III, fig. 10.

<i>Areas :</i>	<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
	في عهد	سلطان
	or	في العهد
	امير	in
	الحا ٩٥١ مي	امير
	No. 10	الحا ٩٥١ مي
		ش-دير
		ابوالمظفر

Variety 4. New. The area legends differ considerably. There is no mint or date on the areas. See Plate III, fig. 11.

<i>Areas :</i>	<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
	<u>الامير الغازي</u>	ن
	في عهد	سلطان
		عاد
		شيدو شا

There are 3 specimens of this variety, one of which exhibits a rather different style, see Plate III, fig. 12. The rev. margin of this reads as follows :

above خلد الله

left ملكه و سلطانه

below ابوالمظفر (?)

right : apparently traces of date (?).

Obv. margin is illegible.

Note : There is one specimen of type I, of excessively rude execution, the serawls on which have a faint resemblance to the usual area legends of Sher Sháh's coins. It is either a crude imitation or a forgery; and not worth publishing.

Type II. Lettered surfaces on obverse and reverse.

Variety 1, legends exactly as on No. 355 in Thomas' *Chronicles*, that is to say, with *Sultán* only (not *as-Sultán*) on the reverse. There are four subvarieties, differing only in the arrangement of the words of the obverse legend. All have the date on the obverse.

Subvariety a, with 68 specimens, some of which show on the rev. an asterisk or quatre-foil (as a mint mark), but most are plain. See Plate III, fig. 13.

Obv.		Rev.	
في عهد		ابوالمظفر	المظفر
<u>الامير الحامى</u>		*شاه ن	شاه* ن
الدين الدينان	or	شير سلطا	شير سلطا
سنة ٩٥١		خلد ملكه	خلد ملكه

The date is 951.

Subvariety b, with 40 specimens, of which some are again plain, while others show an asterisk or quatre-foil on the reverse. See Plate III, fig. 14.

Obv.		Rev.	
في عهد		ابوالمظفر	ابوالمظفر
<u>الامير الحامى</u>	or	شير شاه	شير* شاه
الدنيا والدين		سلطان ملكه	سلطان ملكه
سنة ٩٥١		الله خلد	الله خلد

The obv. legend, in this subvariety at least and in the next, has clearly *ad-dunyá wa ad-dín* (not *al-dín al-dinán*).

Subvariety c, with 10 specimens; the legends which give the full name of Sher Sháh, are arranged as follows; see Plate III, fig. 15.

Obv.	Rev.
في عهد	ابوالمظفر
<u>الامير الحامى</u>	شاه سلطان
الدنيا الدين	شير
فريد و	الله*
٩٥١	خلد ملكه

This coin is dated 951; and has the obv. legend in proper order *ad-dunyá wa ad-dín*.

Subvariety d; with 6 specimens; the legends are the same as on subvariety *b*, but are arranged as follows; see Plate III, fig. 16.

Obv.	Rev.
As on subvariety <i>b</i> .	المظفر
	ابون
	سلطا شا
	شيرين
	الله ملكه
	خلد

Variety 2, in every respect like variety 1, except that the reverse

legend has *as-Sulṭán*, for *Sulṭán*. There are four subvarieties, differing only in the arrangement of the words of the reverse legend. All have the date on the obverse.

Subvariety a, with 39 specimens, some of which show on the reverse an asterisk. The legends are arranged as follows, see Plate IV, fig. 17.

<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
فِي عَهْدِ الْإِمِيرِ الْحَامِصِ الدِّينِ الدِّانِ ٩٤٨	أَبُو الْمُظْفَرِ شَاهُ * ن شِيرِ السُّلْطَانِ خَلَدِ اللَّهِ مَلِكِهِ

In some specimens الله is omitted from the rev. legend; Plate IV, fig. 18.

<i>Rev.</i>
أَبُو الْمُظْفَرِ شَاهُ ن شِيرِ السُّلْطَانِ خَلَدِ مَلِكِهِ

Subvariety b, only one specimen; the legends are arranged as follows; see Plate III, fig. 19.

Obv.

As on subvariety *a*.

Rev.
أَبُو الْمُظْفَرِ
شَاهُ السُّلْطَانِ
شِيرِ مَلِكِهِ
خَلَدِ اللَّهِ

Subvariety c, with 2 specimens; the legends are arranged as follows, see Plate IV, fig. 20. The obverse shows the mint mark of a *svastika*. The date is 950 A. H.

Obv.

As on var. 1, subvar. *b*.

Rev.
أَبُو الْمُظْفَرِ
شَاهُ
شِيرِ
السُّلْطَانِ خَلَدِ
اللَّهِ مَلِكِهِ

This is a rather artistically made coin.

Subvariety d, with 3 specimens; the legends are arranged as in subvariety *c*, but the obverse gives the full name of Sher Sháh Farídu-dín. See Plate IV; fig. 21. The date is 951 A. H.*

* Mr. Rodgers, in a MS. list of coins, sent to the Indian Museum, apparently describes a specimen of this kind (No. 212 of the list of 1886-87). He reads the obverse: "*fl'ahad al-Amír al-Hámí Farídu-d-dín wa dínán*, 950, mint Hisár." None of my specimens give a mint; and all read *ad-dunyá*, not *dínán*.

<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
As on var. 1, subvar. c.	ابوالمظفر ش—شاه ش—شير السلطان خلد الله ملكه

The *as* of *as-Sultán* is not visible on the figured specimen, but is perfectly distinct on the two others, in other respects less good, specimens.

Variety 3. This is a quite new variety, which has never been published. Both obverse and reverse legends are enclosed within a double marginal circle, the inner lined, the outer dotted. On the reverse both mint and date are given. There are three subvarieties.

Subvariety a; with 7 specimens; the legends are arranged thus; see Plate III, fig. 22.

<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
فريا و الدين يد الد ابو لمظفر السلطان العال ن د	خلد الله سلطان ملكه ش—شاه ش—شير ضرب بيا ٩٥٠ نا سنه

The mint is *Biánú* on all specimens; the date is either 950 or 951 A. H. The exact arrangement of the obverse legend is difficult to reproduce in print. The letters ابو are some what blundered.

Subvariety b, with 10 specimens; the legends, so far as reproducible in type, are arranged as follows; see Plate IV, fig. 23. The mint is *Biánú*, the date 951 on all specimens.

<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
في عهد العادل المظفر امير ابو الدنيا (الد) فريد و ين	خلد الله سلطان ملكه ش—شاه ش—شير ضرب بيا ٩٥١ نا سنه

Subvariety c, 2 specimens; the legends are arranged as follows; see Plate IV, fig. 24. The mint is *Biánú*, and the date 951, on both specimens.

<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
تعاله	خلد الله
عهد الله	سلطان ملكه
المظفر	شاه
ابو الدنيا و الدين	شير
فريد	ضرب بيا ٩٥١
	فا سنه

Variety 4. This is also a quite new variety, which has never been published.* There are 6 specimens, none of which is quite perfect; the best is shown in Plate IV, fig. 25. They bear no date; the mint is *Qil'ah-Shirgarh*. The legends run as follows:

<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
السلطان العادل	قلعه
شاه	الضرب
شير	گده
خلد الله سلطانه	دا شيرر

The obv. reads: *as-Sultán al-'Adil Sher Sháh khallad Alláhu saltá-náhu*; the rev. *Dáru-z-zarb Qil'ah Shirgarh*.

Variety 5. This, too, is a new variety, hitherto unpublished. There are only two specimens, neither of whom is quite perfect. The mint is *Kálpí*, the dates 950 and 94*. The legends run as follows. See Plate IV, fig. 26.

<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
السلطان	الله
شير شاه	في ٩٥٠
ابوالمظفر	خلد ملكه
العادل	ضرب كالپه
.....	سنه

The obv. reads: *As-Sultán Abul Muzaffar Sher Sháh al-'Adil*; the last line is illegible.

DÁMS OF ISLÁM SHÁH.

Islám Sháh reigned from A. H. 952—960=A. D. 1545—1552; his other name was *Jalálu-d-dín*. With the exception of type IV, none of

* I think I have seen in some MS. list of Mr. Rodgers a coin of this kind mentioned. But I am not sure.

his coins, in the present collection, gives any mint name; nor have I ever seen any other coin of his that gives a mint.*

Type I, square areas with inscribed sectional margins, on both the obverse and reverse. This is a quite new type, which I do not remember having ever seen noticed. It has certainly not been published. There are 6 specimens, none of which unfortunately is very perfect. On five of them the legends are arranged as follows, see Plate IV, fig. 27.

<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
Area : في عهد <u>الامير الحامى</u> الدين الدين	Area : اسلامشاه شاهان شيرسلطان خدا الله

Sections : illegible.

Sections : illegible.

One specimen is arranged thus, see Plate IV, fig. 28.

<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
Area : في عهد <u>الامير الحامى</u> الدين الدين	Area : اشاه سل سلام طان شير شاه خدا الله

Sections : 953 below,
others illegible.

Sections : ابوالمظفر below;
خدا الله to left;
others illegible.

It would seem, that this type of coin had the date on the obverse margin, but gave no mint. The obverse area-legend reads : *fi'ahad al-Amir al-Hamîu-d-dînu-d-dîn*, which is a curious blunder; but the double *dîn* is quite distinct.

The reverse area reads : *Islâm Shâh (bin) Sher Shâh Sulţân khallad Allâhu.*

The obverse sections gave the date, and, if they followed Sher Shâh's fashion, probably read *as-Sulţân al-'Adil Jalâlu-d-dunyâ wa ud-dîn.*

The reverse sections would appear to have read, as on Sher Shâh's similar coins, *Abul Muţaffar khallad Allâhu mulkahu wa sulţânahu.*

Type II. Lettered surfaces on obverse and reverse. The legends are exactly as on No. 363 in 'Thomas' *Chronicles*; but the words are

* It would seem, however, that a mint does occasionally occur. Mr. Rodgers, in a MS. list of coins given to the Indian Museum by the Archæological Survey, notices one coin (No. 220 of 1886-1887), apparently a variety of type II, as giving the mint *Malot.*

differently arranged on different specimens. Accordingly there are several varieties, of all of which I shall show representative specimens, as none of them, I believe, have ever been figured. The date is always on the obverse; and no mint name is given.

Variety 1, with 108 specimens; the legends are arranged thus; see Plate IV, fig. 29.

<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
في عهد الأمير الحامد الدين الدينان سنة ٩٥٣	ابو المظفر اسلام شاه بن شيو شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه

Most of the specimens show mint-marks of one kind or another. The specimen here figured bears a twig. On some specimens the word *bin* is placed at the right-hand side, over *Islám*.

Variety 2, with 72 specimens. The legends are arranged thus: see Plate IV, fig. 30.

<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
As above.	ابوالمظفر اسلام شاه سلطان بن شيو شاه خلد الله ملكه

Many of them have asterisks, quatrefoils, etc. as mint marks on the reverse. In some specimens the date is placed thus

بن ٩٥٢ نان
الد

Variety 3, with 15 specimens; the legends are arranged thus; see Plate IV, fig. 31.

<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
As above.	ابوالمظفر اسلام شاه بن سلطان شاه شيو ملكه خلد الله

Some specimens have mint marks on the reverse. One specimen has the blundered legend سلطان for اسلام.

Variety 4, with 27 specimens; the legends are arranged thus; see Plate IV, fig. 32.

<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
As above.	ابوالمظفر شاه اسلام سلطان شیر شا بن خلد الله و سلطانه ملكه

Variety 5, with 5 specimens ; the legends run as follows ; see Plate V, fig. 33.

<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
As before.	ابوالمظفر اسلام سلطان شیر شاه ملكه خلد الله و سلطانه

Of the last word *sulṭānahu* only a faint trace is visible. The words *Shāh* and *bin* which should follow *Islām*, are entirely absent on all specimens, though it is possible that they may have fallen just outside the face of the coin.

Variety 6, with 4 specimens ; the legends run as follows ; see Plate V, fig. 34.

<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
As before.	[ابوالمظفر] اسلامشاه شاه ن بن شیر سلطا [خلد الله] ملكه [و سلطانه]

Variety 7, with 1 specimen only ; the legends are arranged as follows see Plate V, fig. 35.

<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
As before ; date 953 (?)	ابوالمظفر ابن اسلام شاه شیر شاه سلطان ملكه [خلد الله]

Variety 8, with 2 specimens ; the obv. face is crossed by two parallel lines, which take the place of the letter < of the usual obv., and which are intersected with a trefoil mark. The rev. legend appears to be intended for the usual one, but it is much blundered and hardly intelli-

gible. The date is 956. This is a quite new variety, I believe. See Plate V, fig. 36.

<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
في عهد الامير الحامع	As usual,
<hr/>	but illegible.
٩٥٦ ن	
الدين الدنيا	

Variety 9, with 3 specimens; they are of a miscellaneous kind, each differing from the other, and none agreeing with any of the preceding varieties. They are, however, in a too imperfect state to be described or figured. As far as one can see, the legends of *obv.* and *rev.* are the usual ones, as appearing on varieties 1—7.

Type III. New. Also lettered surfaces, but the legends differ from those on type II. There is only one specimen, and that unfortunately not quite perfect. The legends, as nearly as can be represented in type, run as follows. See Plate V, fig. 37.

<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
العادل	ابو
السلطان	شاه المظفر
في عهد	اسلام
الامير الحامع	شير شاه لطان
... الدنيا و...	[خلد الله ملكه]
.....	

The dato on the *obv.* is cut away; and the end of the legend is blundered; the word still visible might be read الدنيا but for the dot which seems to turn it into الدين.

Type IV. New. Also lettered surfaces, but the legends differ from those on types II and III. In point of execution, moreover, the coins of this type form an exception, their style being extremely crude, and their legends difficult to read. I give them, as they have been read by Mr. Rodgers, to whom I showed them and who informs me, that he “read them first about six years ago.” But, I believe, they have never been published.* They are now shown in Plate V, figs. 38 and 39. There are five specimens. The legends run as follows:

* In a MS. list of coins, given by the Archæological Survey to the Indian Museum, Mr. Rodgers notices two specimens of this type, Nos. 362 and 364 of 1886—1887.

<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
دارالضرب	المتوكل على
عهد المالك	الرحمن ابو
* في	ش—————
العاذل السائم	المظفر اسلام سلاط
بو هانديه	خلد الله و ن
	ملكه سلطانه

Instead of العادل perhaps الغازي should be read, as on some specimens there is a distinct dot over the غ.

The mint, as read by Mr. Rodgers, is *Bühíndiyah*. I am not satisfied as to its correctness; nor can I identify the place. Mr. Rodgers suggests that it may be intended for Ludhiáná.

On the reverse, Mr. Rodgers reads بن (*bin*) what I read *Sháh*; viz., the cross bar. There is a distinct *h* at the end of the bar, on the left side; and I am satisfied that my reading is correct.

DÁMS OF MUḤAMMAD SHÁH.

Muḥammad Sháh reigned from A. H. 960—964 = A. D. 1552—1556. He bears also the name of 'Adil Sháh, which is found, however, only on his silver coins. (See, however, below.)

Type I, lettered surface on obv. and rev.; the legends exactly as on No. 366 in Thomas' *Chronicles*, except that on all my specimens *Abul Mujáhid* is given as the 'kunya' of the king, instead of *Abul Muzaḡaffar*, as Thomas has it. Both kunyats are occasionally used by the same king. I have brought forward several other instances in this *Journal*, vol. LII, pp. 212—216. Mr. Rodgers, in a MS. list of coins, now in the Indian Museum in Calcutta, also mentions a coin of this type of Muḥammad Sháh with the kunyat *Abul Muzaḡaffar*. All the specimens in the present collection, however, show the kunyat *Abul Mujáhid*. As, I believe, no coin of this type has ever been figured, I give an illustration of it in Plate V, fig. 40. It is dated 961. Its legends run as follows:

<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
في عهد	ابو المجاهد
الامير الحامه	سلطان
الد ٩٦١ الذئان	محمد شاه
ين سنه	خلد الله ملكه

For the sake of greater completeness I may here add two types of Muḥammad Sháh's dáms, of which there are no specimens in the present collection, but of which Mr. Rodgers notes one specimen each in his MS. list of coins, given to the Indian Museum in Calcutta by the Archæological Survey (1886—1887).

Type II, square areas with inscribed sectional margins, both on the obv. and rev. Mr. Rodgers reads the area legends (No. 229) as follows :

Obv. في عهد الأمير الحامى
Rev. سلطان محمد شاه ضرب گوالير

The mint Gwáliyar is given on the rev. area ; the date was probably given on the obv. margin, as on the corresponding coins of Sher Sháh. But the marginal legends are not given by Mr. Rodgers. Thomas, in his *Chronicles*, No. 367, also mentions Gwálior-struck coins, but as he says that they are similar to coins of type I, it is not clear whether his coins and that of Mr. Rodgers were of the same kind.

Type III, to judge from Mr. Rodgers' description of this coin (No. 227), it has on the obv. a square area with inscribed sectional margins, and on the rev. a lettered surface. The legends, as he gives them, run as follows :

Obv. area : في عهد الأمير الحامى
Margins, not read.
Rev. ابوالمجاهد السلطان محمد شاه عادل خلد الله ملكه

This is the only instance, known to me, of the use of the title 'Adil on copper coins of Muḥammad Sháh.

Note on certain Indo-Sassanian Coins found in Márwára.—By DR. A. F.

RUDOLF HOERNLE.

(*With a Plate.*)

As the Plate V, prepared for the preceding paper on the Súri copper coinage, affords sufficient space, I take this opportunity of publishing, in its lower half, representative specimens of the Indo-Sassanian coins on which I published a full report in the Proceedings for November 1889, and which I suspect to have formed an issue of the Hunnic leader Toramána, on his conquest of a portion of the Sassanide kingdom of Persia. For further information I must refer to that report. Fig. 41 and 42 are specimens of Class I, variety 1, subvarieties *a* and *b*, showing an imitation of Fírúz's head in fair execution. In fig. 43 I have added,

for the purpose of comparison, a genuine coin of Fírúz (from my own cabinet). Figs. 44 and 45 are specimens of Class I, variety 2, sub-varieties *a* and *b*. These show the imitation of Fírúz's head in crude execution; in fact, but for the existence of the specimens of the first variety, it would be impossible to recognize any likeness to Fírúz. The two subvarieties only differ in the relative position of the star and crescent on the reverse; in subvariety *a* the star is on the left, and in subvariety *b* it is on the right side. Fig. 46 shows a specimen of Class I, variety 3, being an obverse with the mustached face. Fig. 47 is a specimen of Class II, which bears a barbarian head in the place of the imitation of Fírúz's head.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have come across, among a lot of half-forgotten coins of the Society, five specimens of this Indo-Sassanian type. They were marked: "Received January 1871; five undefined silver; donor Dr. Newman." With the exception of one which belongs to class I, variety 1, they are in a very indifferent condition.

The Márwár coins have, as usual, been distributed under the provisions of the Treasure Trove Act; selected specimens having gone, among others, to the British Museum and the Asiatic Society of Bengal.



On some new or rare Hindú and Muhammadan Coins. No. II. By DR. A. F. RUDOLF HOERNLE. (With two Plates.)

The first paper under this heading was published by me in volume LVIII of this Journal for 1889. I published in it two gold coins, of Paramarddi Deva and Vira (or Bála) Varmma respectively, which were found among a lot of 506 coins, collected by Bábu P. C. Mukherjí, on special duty with the Archaeological Survey, and which are now deposited in the Indian Museum in Calcutta. A short classified list of the Bábu's collection was published in the Presidential Address, in the Proceedings for February 1889, on page 65. I now proceed to publish the more detailed account which was promised in that address.

The collection contained (besides a very large number, more than a third, of illegible and useless specimens) coins of the following classes: 2 Roman, 2 silver Venetian, 8 copper Bactrian, 22 earlier and later copper Indo-Scythian, 5 silver and 6 copper Guptas, 3 silver Saurashtrian, 2 copper Valabhís, 3 silver punched, 75 old Buddhist and 107 old Hindú copper (including 42 of the Mitra, 16 of the Datta and 25 of the so-called Satrap series), 1 copper Yaudhaya, 17 silver or copper